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Current Literature.

[Books marked with an asterisk (*) will be reviewed in subsequent issues.]

OLD TESTAMENT.

BOOKS.

- *GIGOT, F. E. Special Introduction to the Study of the Old Testament. Part I: The Historical Books. New York: Benziger Bros., 1901. Pp. 387.
- BAUDISSIN, W. W. Einleitung in die Bücher des Alten Testaments. Leipzig: Hirzel, 1901. Pp. 824. M. 16.

ARTICLES.

- MONTET, EDOUARD. De la notion de divinité contenue dans les mots Elohim, Eloah, El et Jahewéh. *Revue de l'histoire des religions*, September-October, 1901, pp. 189-202.
- WRIGHT, G. F. Plenty and Famine in Egypt. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, January, 1902, pp. 169-74.
- A knowledge of the geographical and topographical conditions of Egypt renders the account of seven years of plenty and seven years of famine during the vice-regency of Joseph easily credible.
- WILSON, R. D. The Passover. *Bible Student*, December, 1901, pp. 323-9.
- BUMSTEAD, ARTHUR. The Hebrew Sanctuary—Was it One or Manifold? *Methodist Review* (New York), January-February, 1902, pp. 108-11.
- STADE, B. König Joram von Juda und der Text von 2 Kön. 8:21-24. *Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft*, Heft 2, 1901, pp. 337-40.
- LEY, JULIUS. Zur Erklärung von Pss. 45:13; 10:9, 10. *Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft*, Heft 2, 1901, pp. 343-7.
- KÖNIG, ED. Mené, mené, tekél upharsin. *Neue kirchliche Zeitschrift*, Heft 12, 1901, pp. 949-57.

- BRAITHWAITE, E. E. Why Did Amos Predict the Captivity? *Bibliotheca Sacra*, January, 1902, pp. 192-7.

Amos could prophesy as he did simply because God spoke to him in that far-distant day so plainly and gave the prophet such a wondrously clear conception of himself. The prediction of the captivity was the logical result of applying the conception of the prophet regarding Jehovah and his relation to Israel, to the general condition and need of the time.

- CARR, ARTHUR. Cyrus, the Lord's Anointed. 2. The Testimony of the Greek Historians. *Expositor*, December, 1901, pp. 414-21.

The mission of Cyrus as liberator of the Jews requires no comment. It is a well-understood step in the divine development of history which opened out for the Hebrew

race a fresh beginning of national life. His wider mission of conquest and empire is less generally recognized as equally important for the religious future of the world and the spread of Christianity. His empire was the precursor of the great world-powers which successively and in different ways promoted the advance of the kingdom of Christ.

COUARD, LUDWIG. Die messianische Erwartung in den alttestamentlichen Apokryphen. *Neue kirchliche Zeitschrift*, Heft 12, 1901, pp. 958-73.

CARRIER, A. S. The Day of Jehovah. *Bible Student*, January, 1902, pp. 46-51.

Common to all the prophets are three prominent features of the Day of Jehovah: (1) the Day is to be one of Jehovah's self-manifestation; the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day (Isa. 2:11); (2) it is to be a day of ethical revelation and spiritual rehabilitation (Isa. 2:11; Zeph. 3:9); (3) it is to be a day of national crisis; the triumph of Jehovah and Israel are indissolubly connected.

SMITH, CHARLES E. Witchcraft and the Old Testament. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, January, 1902, pp. 26-35.

KYLE, M. G. Biblical Gains from Egyptian Explorations, II. *Bible Student*, January, 1902, pp. 29-40.

MECKLIN, JOHN M. The Calendar of the Hebrews. *Bible Student*, December, 1901, pp. 329-36.

NEW TESTAMENT.

BOOKS.

FORREST, D. W. The Christ of History and of Experience. Third edition. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1901. Pp. 489. \$2, net.

GRILL, JULIUS. Untersuchungen über die Entstehung des vierten Evangeliums. Erster Teil. Tübingen: Mohr, 1902. Pp. 408.

*RACKHAM, R. B. The Acts of the Apostles. [Oxford Commentary series.] London: Methuen, 1901. Pp. cxvi, 524. 12s. 6d.

*ORR, JAMES. The Early Church. [Christian Study Manuals.] New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son, 1901. Pp. 146. \$0.60.

*The Twentieth Century New Testament. Part III. The Pastoral, Personal, and General Letters; and the Revelation. Chicago: F. H. Revell Co., 1901. Pp. 513. \$0.50.

*CONE, ORELLO. The Epistles to the Hebrews, Colossians, Ephesians and Philemon, the Pastoral Epistles, the Epistles of James, Peter and Jude. Together with a Sketch of the History of the Canon of the New Testament. [International Handbooks to the New Testament.] New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901. Pp. 396. \$2.

CREMER, H. Das Wesen des Christentums. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann, 1901. Pp. 234. M. 3.

PUSEY, P. E. AND GWILLIAM, G. H. Tetraeuangelium, juxta simplicem Syrorum Versionem. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1901. Pp. 608. £2 2s., net.

ARTICLES.

ROBERTSON, A. T. The Significance of the Ascension. *Bible Student*, January, 1902, pp. 26-8.

SHELDON, C. M. Will the Golden Rule Work in Daily Life? *Homiletic Review*, January, 1902, pp. 17-22.

The Golden Rule will work in daily life. All that is necessary to prove it is that we put it to work without waiting for anyone else, without waiting for the millennium to come first. There must be a spirit of "social adventure," as it has been called, which shall make men heroic in the face of possible loss in the business world. A readjustment would be involved, but the outcome would be for the good of humanity.

CRANE, AARON M. The Cleansing of the Temple. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, January, 1902, pp. 36-57.

According to the writer's judgment, the story of the cleansing of the temple, at whatever time in the ministry of Jesus it properly comes, presents a great difficulty of an ethical character. For, in connection with this, Jesus is virtually said to contradict his entire ethical message of forbearance, non-resistance, and avoidance of anger. Mr. Smith would remove this difficulty by the following suggestion: As Jesus saw the money-changers and dealers in sacrificial animals in the temple premises, it was a temptation to him to engage in the same business for the money it would bring him. So that the occasion is really one of temptation. Jesus casts the temptation from him, *i. e.*, in the symbolic language of the evangelist, he cleanses the temple. The article presents a curiosity in the field of interpretation.

LAKE, K. The Text of the Gospels in Alexandria. *American Journal of Theology*, January, 1902, pp. 79-89.

The importance of the change of view suggested by the line which progress in textual criticism seems to be taking is obvious. It comes to this, that we shall have to make up our minds to regard Westcott and Hort's edition a failure (though a failure without which we should be poor indeed), in so far that it has not succeeded in reconstructing, as it claims to do, "the original Greek" of the gospels, but has instead reconstructed the text which was dominant in Alexandria, not in the first, but in the second stage of the history of the text in that city. We shall have, in fact, to regard it and the manuscripts on which it is based as secondary rather than primary authorities for the text of the New Testament. Furthermore, we shall have to admit that for the earliest period of textual history there are no pure authorities extant in Greek manuscripts. For the reconstruction of the earliest type of text we are dependent upon hints, some of them in Greek manuscripts, some of them in versions, some of them in the quotations of early Fathers. We have to collect them and examine them, and to study the collections and examinations which have been made already, without any prejudgment that (as was once said to the writer) "Westcott and Hort have given us the true text; all that remains for us to do is to classify the deviations from it." At present no one knows quite what may prove to be the primitive form of the text. On the whole, it perhaps seems as though it was of the type which we call "Western." But it also seems certain that the "Western" text is no more a single homogeneous text than it is western geographically. Each of the great regions of the Christian world seems to have had it in a different form, so that we get sometimes Latin and Syriac branches agreeing against Alexandrian, sometimes other combinations.

WARFIELD, B. B. Some Characteristics of the Book of Acts, I. *Bible Student*, January, 1902, pp. 13-21.

SHERWOOD, EDWIN. St. Paul as a Rhetorician. *Methodist Review* (New York), January-February, 1902, pp. 36-46.

SMITH, W. B. Unto Romans: Chaps. 15 and 16. *Journal of Biblical Literature*, Part II, 1901, pp. 129-57.

VOS, GEERHARDUS. The Pauline Conception of Redemption. *Bible Student*, January, 1902, pp. 51-8.

DENNEY, JAMES. The New Life and the Spirit. *Expositor*, December, 1901, pp. 422-36.

The conception of the Spirit is by far the most difficult thing to master in the theology of Paul. It here represents what we mean by the supernatural, standing not only for what God is as a presence in man, but also for what God is as a power transcending all that man's experience has yet disclosed. The Spirit is as completely supernatural as the Lord of Glory from whom it comes, and the issue of its indwelling is not only victory for sin, but conformity to the image of his Son.

RAMSAY, W. M. The Cities of the Pauline Churches, *Expositor*, December, 1901, pp. 401-14.

SCHMIEDEL, W. Review of Recent Literature on the Pauline Epistles, I. *Theologische Rundschau*, December, 1901, pp. 498-522.

AZAM, M. La doctrine de la foi dans Saint Paul. *Bulletin de littérature ecclésiastique*, July-October, 1901, pp. 231-9.

MILLIGAN, GEORGE. The Roman Destination of the Epistle to the Hebrews. *Expositor*, December, 1901, pp. 437-48.

The writer finds himself in general accord with the opinion of Zahn and Harnack that the epistle to the Hebrews was written to a small Jewish Christian community at Rome which had continued to maintain an independent existence, and thinks that the arguments of the German scholars have gone far to establish this hypothesis. He considers that no convincing objection has ever been brought against the Roman destination of the epistle, and that this theory is certainly illuminative in a high degree of the various problems which the epistle presents.

STORMS, A. B. The Heart of the Apocalypse. *Methodist Review* (New York), January-February, 1902, pp. 97-107.

Rejecting all visionary "vagaries and theological hobgoblins that are woven out of this book," the writer holds its essential idea to be the victory of faith in Jesus Christ as the world-conquering King. This faith asserted itself in a time of conflict, persecution, and distress, and the book had particular reference to the condition out of which it arose.

SCOMP, HENRY A. The Case Absolute in the New Testament. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, January, 1902, pp. 76-84.

WINTERBOTHAM, R. The Ambiguous in the New Testament. *Expositor*, December, 1901, pp. 449-61.

RELATED SUBJECTS.

BOOKS.

- *JASTROW, MORRIS. *The Study of Religion*. [Contemporary Science series.] New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1901. Pp. 451. \$1.50.
- BEET, J. A. *The Immortality of the Soul*. New York: Methodist Book Concern, 1901. Pp. 115. \$0.75.
- *PALMER, G. H. *The Field of Ethics*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1901. Pp. 213. \$1.10, *net*.
- *PRATT, W. S. *Musical Ministries in the Church*. Chicago: F. H. Revell Co., 1901. Pp. 181. \$1.

ARTICLES.

- MCPHEETERS, W. M. *Apocalypse as an Element of Scripture*. *Bible Student*, January, 1902, pp. 7-12.
- SCHODDE, G. H. *Critical Theology versus Church Theology*. *Homiletic Review*, January, 1902, pp. 22-6.
- GRANT, GEO. M. *The Outlook of the Twentieth Century in Theology*. *American Journal of Theology*, January, 1902, pp. 1-16.

It takes time to weave new principles into the warp and woof of humanity. The Reformation has been doing its work all through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, along the multitudinous lines in which the free spirit seeks to realize itself; in physical, chemical, and biological science; in speculation, history, and criticism; in politics, economics, and ethics; in comparative religion, in art, and in every department in which man seeks for the true, the good, or the beautiful. Much has been done. The materials have been gathered for a far wider theological synthesis than any that has ever yet been attempted — a synthesis in which no spiritual treasure which has been garnered by the toil of precious generations will be lost, but in which a wider and grander view of the universe and the purpose of God will be given to the delighted vision of the lovers of truth. The Reformation has not yet done its work, either in Europe or America. It was arrested by violent opposition from without and a consequent reaction from within, needed, probably, to conserve the advance which had been made. But the opposing forces seem to be now well-nigh exhausted, and the churches of the Reformation, if only they have the courage of faith which has too often been lacking, are at length free to carry out the principles of the Reformation, and to regenerate society with the spiritual force which always flows from a new appreciation of Christ and the Bible.

- STEVENS, GEO. B. *Horace Bushnell and Albrecht Ritschl: A Comparison*. *American Journal of Theology*, January, 1902, pp. 35-56.
- PARKER, JOSEPH. *The Preacher's Place as a Leader*. *Homiletic Review*, January, 1902, pp. 2-8.
- MATHESON, G. "Should Science Dim the Hope of Immortality?" *Expositor*, December, 1901, pp. 461-72.

The lamp of individuality has not been put out by science. Science has rather burnished the lamp anew. It has shown that the aspiration of religious faith is no unscientific dream. There is a scientific hope for man — that he may possess an individual principle which the cleavage called death may leave unaffected.